



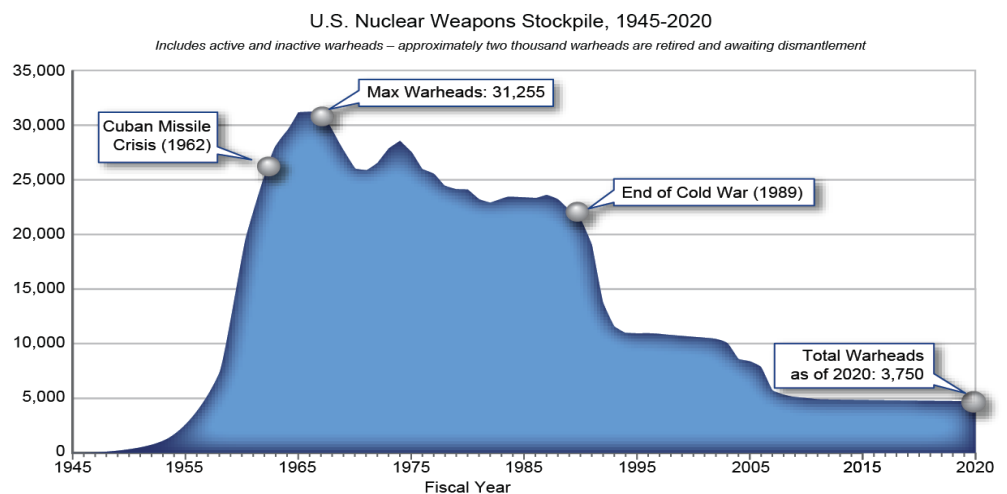
THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY: DISARMAMENT PILLAR

DISARMAMENT

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is the cornerstone of the nuclear nonproliferation regime and the basis for international cooperation to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and work toward their elimination. The United States remains committed to leading the way on arms control and addressing complex global security challenges. As President Biden has said, we have a national security imperative and a moral responsibility to manage and eventually eliminate the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction. Since the NPT entered into force, the United States has made significant progress towards disarmament, reducing the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile and limiting the role of nuclear weapons.

PROGRESS

Arms control negotiations are a complicated process, but the United States is committed to confidence building, risk reduction, and transparency. We have significantly reduced the size of our arsenal over recent decades, a fact made clear by our newly released stockpile data and annual dismantlement totals. As we, along with the United Kingdom and France, demonstrate transparency about our stockpiles, we call on other nuclear weapons states to do the same.



Stockpile. As of September 2020, the U.S. stockpile of nuclear warheads consisted of 3,750 warheads. This number represents an approximate 88 percent reduction from its maximum (31,255) at the end of fiscal year 1967, and an approximate 83 percent reduction from its level when the Berlin Wall fell in late 1989 (22,217).

Warhead Dismantlement. In fiscal years 1994 through 2020, the United States dismantled 11,683 nuclear warheads. Since September 30, 2017, the United States has dismantled 711 nuclear warheads.

Non-Strategic Nuclear Weapons. The United States has reduced its stockpile of non-strategic nuclear weapons by more than 90 percent since September 30, 1991.

RENEWED EFFORTS

In line with its obligation under Article VI of the Treaty, the United States has a long history of reducing strategic risk and enabling progress on nuclear disarmament, a history the Biden-Harris administration is deeply committed to upholding and reinvigorating.

U.S. DELEGATION TO THE
TENTH NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY REVIEW CONFERENCE

That is why, in February 2021, we worked with the Russian Federation to **extend the New START Treaty** by the maximum five-year period provided for in the treaty. In June 2021, our two countries also reaffirmed the principle that a nuclear war can never be won and must never be fought, and committed to an integrated **Strategic Stability Dialogue** to lay the groundwork for future arms control and risk reduction measures. The Strategic Stability Dialogue met twice in 2021.

The United States also continues to call on the People's Republic of China (PRC) to engage substantively on strategic stability and risk reduction. We hope the PRC will see the utility in exploring measures to reduce the risks of inadvertent conflict and destabilizing arms races.

The United States is committed to leading global progress toward nuclear disarmament and improving the international security environment. We believe multilateralism and international cooperation are essential to advancing the universal goals of the NPT, and we are committed to taking practical steps together, such as:

- Supporting entry into force of the **Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)**, recognizing the significant challenges that lie ahead in reaching this goal. We continue to work to develop, maintain, and improve the monitoring and verification system for the CTBT and encourage all States to sign and ratify the treaty. As this important work continues, the United States calls on states possessing nuclear weapons to declare or maintain nuclear weapons explosive testing moratoria.
- Supporting a **treaty banning production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices**. The United States calls on all relevant states to join those of us who have declared moratoria on the production of such material.
- Engaging with the PRC, Russia, France, and the UK via **the P5 Process** to discuss nuclear policy and risk reduction. In this effort, it is time to move from dialogue to action.
- Highlighting, promoting, and participating in initiatives such as **Creating an Environment for Nuclear Disarmament (CEND)** and the **International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification (IPNDV)**. **CEND** brings states together to explore solutions to lay the groundwork for further progress on nuclear disarmament by improving the international security environment. Meanwhile, the **IPNDV** brings together more than 25 states, with and without nuclear weapons, to identify potential solutions to the complex challenges of nuclear disarmament verification.

As it has for more than 50 years, the NPT continues to provide the right framework for these critical conversations. The United States remains steadfast in our commitment to the NPT's disarmament pillar, and to our Article VI obligations, including to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament. We stand ready to work with all countries on verifiable risk reduction measures and to enable real progress on nuclear disarmament.

For more information, visit www.state.gov/tenth-npt-review-conference. Connect with us on Twitter (@StateAVC, @USNPT).